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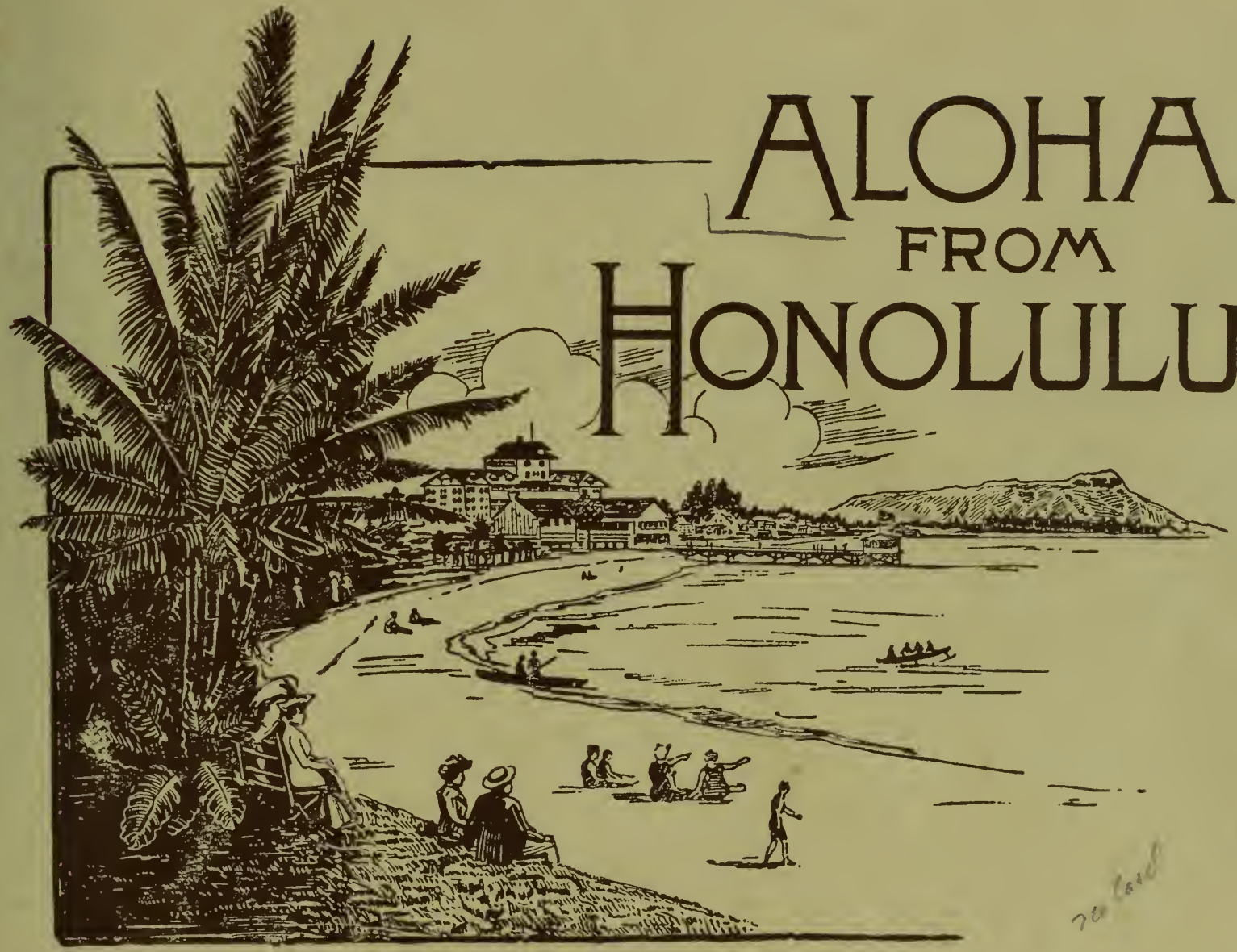
ALOHA FROM HONOLULU



From Harriet Colley
to Kawena

Pacific Islands
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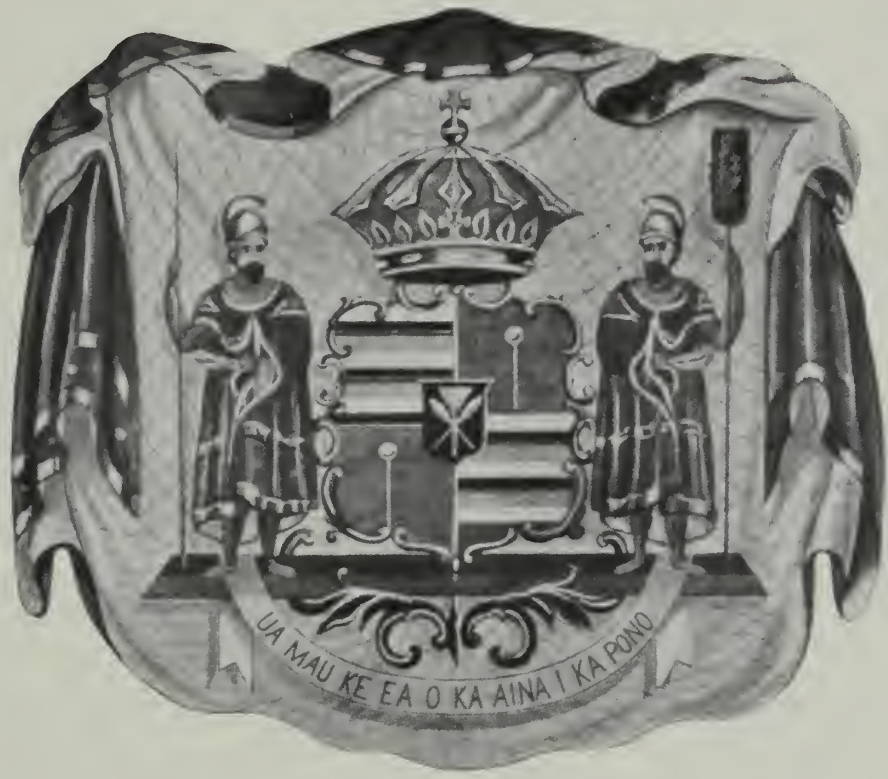
VIEWS OF HONOLULU



The Life of the Land is Preserved by Righteousness

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS lie in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54' and 220° 15' North Latitude, and 154° 50' and 160° 30' West Longitude. King Kalakaua died in 1891. and his sister Liliuokalani was proclaimed Queen. The Queen was deposed in 1893, and a "Provisional Government" set up, succeeded in 1894 by the "Republic of Hawaii," with Hon. Sanford B. Dole as President. In 1898 the Islands were annexed to the United States by Joint Resolution of the American Congress, and in 1900 Hawaii became a Territory of the Union. The important islands are eight in number, Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Hawaii. They are in the path of the great Trans-Pacific steamship lines and contain about 6,700 square miles and support a population of 160,000 souls. Its sea-girt isles are fanned by the most delicious of airs, while invigorating trade winds sweep its coasts. Extremes of heat and cold are unknown. The staple product of the Islands is sugar cane. Soil and conditions are of the most favorable character for its yields and scientific and intelligent direction of the labor and appliances necessary to its production have resulted in phenomenal yields per acre.

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Moana Hotel. The Moana Hotel was built about 1895, and is surrounded by lovely palms and tropical foliage, on the beach at Waikiki near Honolulu. It is the most exclusive hotel in Honolulu and the home of many wealthy visitors of the island. Moonlight bathing parties and concerts are a nightly feature of life at the Moana. A beautiful pier extends far into the ocean from the hotel, and from its deck can be witnessed the numerous aquatic sports which occur at all hours on Waikiki beach.

Seaside and Diamond Head. This famous beach is easily accessible to the city, and bathing can be indulged in at night as well as day. There is not the slighest danger from undertow currents or deep water.

King Kalakaua and Staff on the steps of Iolani Palace, 1885. Top row, left to right: Col. James H. Boyd, Col. Curtis P. Iaukea, Maj. R. W. Purvis, Col. George H. McFarlane, Capt. A. B. Hagley, Maj. John H. Holt, Maj. Antone Rosa. Bottom row: Col. Charles H. Judd, Governor John O. Dominis. Center: King Kalakaua.

Bishop Museum. The Bishop Museum, close to Honolulu, has the finest ethnological collection of Hawaii and South Sea life of any museum in the world. It has a large staff continually engaged in classifying and arranging its numerous exhibits.

Judiciary Building. Facing the Executive Building, surrounded by magnificent palm trees. The Statue of Kamehameha stands opposite the entrance and was erected in honor of the first King of Hawaii.

Hula-Hula Dancers. This pleasing muscle dance is always given at a luau, or picnic, accompanied with folk songs and music on the ukulele, the native guitar. Modern education has relegated these exhibitions to private circles.

Liliuokalani, Ex-Queen of Hawaii. Her majesty was deposed from the throne in 1893. The Queen resides in a beautiful mansion in the city of Honolulu. By joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, passed July 7, 1898, the Hawaiian Islands came under the sovereignty of the United States of America, and on June 14, 1900, Congress passed an Organic Act by which Hawaii became a Territory of the United States.

Palace, from Government Building. The Executive Building, or, as it was formerly known, the Palace of Honolulu, is a beautiful building situated in the center of a park, which is filled with tropical trees, flowers and foliage. It was constructed about the year 1880, and was, until the overthrow of the monarchy, the home of the Kings and Queens of Hawaii. It was evacuated in 1893 by Queen Liliuokalani, and the royal ensign lowered. It is filled with paintings of the former rulers of Hawaii.

General View of Honolulu. The Capital City of the territory of Hawaii is on the Island of Oahu. The principal city in the group, with a population of 43,000 inhabitants. The entire city is surrounded by tropical foliage, very picturesque, and spreads out for miles along the ocean on a beautiful harbor.

Statue of Kamehameha I. The statue of Kamehameha I, which stands in front of the Judiciary Building and just opposite to the Palace, is one of the sights of Honolulu. It was erected in honor of the first King of Hawaii, who conquered the entire island and reigned from 1795 until 1819. He died at the of 82 years in the faith of his ancestors and prepared the way for civilization and Christianity, and he stood far above the other chiefs of his time. His burial place is concealed.

Hula Dancers. The Royal Hula-Hula dancing girls were a feature of olden days in Hawaii. The Hula-hula is acting out by gestures and movements the ideas expressed by the songs which accompany them. The time is marked by striking on gourds, or hokeo, and in some instances these dancers are in honor of the Gods or Chiefs, as alaapa-apa. The professional hula dancers are devotees of Goddess Laka. The dancers are generally

Beautiful Hawaiian Girls. The Hawaiian girls are the most beautiful in the world. They have large, dreamy black eyes, long raven tresses, small feet and hands, and perfect figures. This is quite natural when one considers Hawaii is a paradise for children and where all people live in the open air most of their lives. The Hawaiian girls are noted for their pleasant disposition, and are sought for as wives of the haoles of the Islands.

Pineapples. The cultivation of pineapples started in about 1890, and now is one of the leading products of Hawaii. Pineapples are shipped green in crates and in tins, and the market is principally in the United States. Vast fields of pineapples can be seen in the district of Waihiawa near Honolulu. This luscious fruit is a feature of Hawaiian lunches and its juice is preserved and offered as a cooling drink all over the islands.

Gathering Cocoanuts. The gathering of cocoanuts in the island of Hawaii is attended with some work of danger. The natives climb the tallest trees and break off the fruit, which is prepared for export by detaching the outer hull and taking out the inner kernel in strips called copra, exported for use in the manufacture of oil and soaps.

WATERFRON

Nuanu Valley Punch Bowl Young Hotel Army and

Inter Island S. S. Co. S. S. Liki-Liki Oceonic S. S. Co. Hackfeld Bldg.

Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, is the capital of Haw
on the Island. It is the most beautiful city in the wo
system. Mt. Tantalus, 1,600 feet above the sea, is im
beaches and the city is filled with foliage and flowers.

HONOLULU

Royal Palace

Manoa Valley

Dimond Head
Fort Armstrong

mmigration Office

Alakea Wharf

Residential Section

oulation of 52,000, and is the center for all the trade
most modern of hotels and a superior electric car
the city, and close by there are valleys, cliffs and

Ponciana Tree and Moanalua Park. The Ponciana Regia is a crimson flowering tree which grows in profusion about the avenues of Honolulu and on all the islands. It is gorgeous beyond description and is a sight for travelers, who go in raptures over its brilliant coloring. No painter could imitate this foliage, which is an orgy of color.

Pounding Poi. Poi is a national dish of the Hawaiian. It is made from the taro, a sort of tuber, which is first cooked and then mashed into paste. It is healthful and a favorite food, not only for the people of these beautiful islands of the Pacific, but for other nationalities who come here to reside.

Rice Field. Surrounding the city of Honolulu are fields planted in rice, which is harvested three crops in two years, and taro, which is the tuber from which is made the national Hawaiian dish Poi. Rice mills are situated in all these plantations, and it is interesting to watch the cultivation of the rice fields by means of Caribou, or water buffalo.

Alice Mackintosh Memorial Tower, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu. One of the beauty spots of Honolulu is the Alice Mackintosh Memorial Tower of St. Andrew's Cathedral. It was finished in 1912, and commemorates a woman's devotion to the poor and lowly, who departed after a life spent in the service of God and the Church in the year 1904. In the hearts of all Hawaiians and the people of the Islands her memory is enshrined forever.

Oahu College. Oahu College was opened by the early missionaries in 1854, and occupies grounds at Punahou covered with extensive buildings; a beautiful campus and dormitories for the students. Its curriculum is of the highest, and its teachers selected from the Universities of the United States. It is heavily endowed. It has all the modern appliances for the study of the sciences and art, and prepares its students for entrance into the highest colleges of the mainland.

Cutting Sugarcane. The largest and most efficient sugar mills in the world are to be found on the island of Hawaii. Nowhere has the production of sugar been brought to such a perfection as in these islands. These mills will produce from two hundred to four hundred tons of sugar daily when running with full force. On plantations surrounding these mills are from two to three thousand laborers. The production of sugar in Hawaii is about six hundred thousand tons annually.

Alexander Young Hotel. At a cost of upwards of $2,000,000 the magnificent Young Building was erected early in 1900 by Alexander Young, Esq., one of the pioneer planters of Hawaii, and who died a multi-millionaire in 1910. Built with the most modern plans and with a roof garden one of the most beautiful in the world, the Young Hotel is the greatest feature of life in the Hawaii metropolis. This extensive Hotel has its own ice and electric light, aerated water, laundry and garage plants.

Surfing, Waikiki. The most popular of Hawaiian pastimes is surf swimming, or heenalu. In this sport the swimmers use a light board made of koa or wiliwili. With these they swim out to sea, diving under the rollers which they meet, until they reach the outer line of breakers; then, lying flat on their boards, they balance themselves upon the forward slope of the highest breaker, and ride with the speed of a race-horse toward the shore.
Surf board swimming can be seen at Waikiki, near Honolulu.

Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Formerly the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, the original building having been opened in 1875. Beautifully located at the intersection of Hotel and Berebania Streets and surrounded by a large collection of tropical trees and plants. Donated in 1918 by public subscriptions.

Native Pounding Poi. Poi is a national dish of the Hawaiian. It is made from the taro, a sort of tuber, which is first cooked and then mashed into paste. It is healthful and a favorite food, not only for the people of these beautiful islands of the Pacific, but for other nationalities who come here to reside.

Grass Hut. Scattered all over the Islands are the grass houses of the natives, which are now being displaced as they decay by frame domiciles. These grass houses are cool and delightful to live in and built in many instances with considerable regard to appearance. A fine specimen of the old style grass house is found in the Bishop Museum.

King David Kalakaua "The Merry Monarch" born November 16, 1836, died January 20, 1891. Reigned February 12, 1874 until January 1891.

Moonlight Scene in the Harbor of Honolulu.

Waikiki Beach. Probably the most beautiful beach in all the world is to be seen at Waikiki, about two miles from Honolulu. At all hours of the day bathers and surf riders can be seen in the surf. Canoes can be seen dashing in the green waves as they come rolling in from the Pacific filled with laughing natives and tourists. This famous beach is easily accessible to the city and bathing can be indulged in at night as well as day. There is not the slighest danger from undertow currents or deep water.

Luau in the Woods. A Luau or native feast is a feature of the sojourn of the traveler in Hawaii. The principal food of the natives is poi, and quantities of this is consumed at this feast; other food is pua a, or pork, and limu, or sea weed, and sweet potatoes, and all food is eaten with the fingers. Music accompanies all luaus as well as Hula-Hula dancers, and among the tropical surroundings these feasts are peculiarly attractive.

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